Business Notices.

BEAVER AND MARTEN SLEIGHING CAPS AND COL-Lake - Gendemore are invited to examine three beautiful Cape and Collars mode from the ables of the Beaver and Marton - neutral colons. They are light and posses great structure. Also, Paris Evening Cape, and overly description of guardinina's Travellat Cape and Shawing Lake y & Co., stor Holes. Broadway.

GENTILEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLE.—The largest assorment in the city will be found at our coros, Actor House. Broedway Gents observing the time-honored costom of Seve Jean calling, will find this new and fashionable article of gratient multi-costome particularly desirable. [Leavy & Co., Hatters.] VIENNA BROCHE SHAWLS, — Just received per smer Aria, an invoice of Long and Square Vienna Broche Sauwa the nest desirable colorinas and newest designa, adapted to giry de For sale by EDWARD LAMEDET & Co., No. 55 Chambers at a Broches.

WET SHEES from the wreck of the STEAMER HUM-BOLOT have just been opened by HIT KONIK & LEADERSTEEN NO. 267 Broselway, at great bargalos; as fine blook nine at 4, 6) and 6; a yard, and handeened crees alike silkabily aniles, but not in the force ladgreed, at about half their seal whom. They have also every kind of goods slightly solide, but in reality as good as every kind of

MERRIMAC AND COCHECO STYLES PRINTS-WIDE CLOTHE - Just received a large lot of the above Prints, of new designs, which well be sold at 6; cents cash.

HAMLIM, RUSHMOUR & Co., Nov. 65 and 65 Liberty at

WET LINENS from the STEAMER HUMBOLDT, as 2s, and 2/6 a ward, have just been opened at Hirtumook & Leto-meature, No. 347 Broad way. Also, wet wouldn inhances, Martellies, qubits, very cheep Lione sheetings at 4, 5 and 5, beautiful Birdseve diaper alightly soiled, but entirely free from injury, at 1 6 Beautiful barase de laines at 1; French mustlim 1; plaid jacon its 1; and everything class in their line equally cheap.

Prudent persons, when they resolve to buy, always buy the best and most durable article in the market, sepecially when it can be had as cheen as in farior articles. It is for that reason that the American Magnetic Sewing Machine Company sell so many of their Machines to those who, having thoroughly examined other Machines to those who, having thoroughly examined other Machines, declined to purchase them. The room of the American Magnetic Sewing Machine Company are at 397 Broadway, where the Machines may be seen in full operation on various kinds and qualities of goods. The operators are intelligent young isdies, who are always also of an opportunity to instruct purchases and to give every necessary information to visitors. Hemember the name of the Company—the AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE COM-PANY—and the place—No. 307 BROADWAY.

DEPIANCE SALAMANDER SAPES, GAYLER'S PATENT-ROTERT M. PATENT is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the show esterated Safes, and F. C. Gottin's imponerable definite looks and cross bars, the best safes and locks combined in the world. Depts, No. 192 Pearlest, one door below Ma dequance.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, into Hall No. 131 Nassuration New York. This is the difference between CRISTABORO'S Excelaior Hair Dye and the inferior preparations of its class: It colors the hair by the processes of lubricalita and absorption; the others scorch, or roset or burn it to the required that and often fail to do even that Hold and applied at No. 6 Actor House.

A CARD.—Since the proprieto 's recent laboratory enlargements, he is able to fill his numerous orders for Lyrox's Kathaskun without delay. This peerless and immensely popular article for invigorating and beautifying the Hair is able by every fragilet throughout North and South America, Europa and the islands of the ocean. No article of any kind ever obtained so extensive a sale in all parts of the world.

parts of the world.

Let these now use Who never used before And three who slways us. The price is still 25 cents, in large bordes.

OFFICE FOR FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON,
No. 5 Wallist., Now-York.

Options and Antimony are the bases of almost all the quasi medicines for long complaints. Neither of these injurious drugs enters into the "Pertoral Syrup" processived for the last twinty-five years, with astenishing success by Dr James McCLISTOCK of Philadelphia. Many valuable lives have been avoid by its use, which would otherwise have been sarrificed to these accourges of our climate—consonption and broughtis. It is sold by the principal drugglets, and by A. Cumbaak & Co., proprietors, No. 122 Falton-st., up stairs. Opium and Antimony are the bases of almost all the

T. GILBERT & Co.'s SUPERIOR PIANOS.-A fine assortment just received and for eale very low. Also, Smith's usequaled Melodems, a full empty at low prices, at Hoance WATERS's, No. 333 Broadway; the great Plane and Music Escal-

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. Williams's old established warerooms, No. 150 Chuthamet, corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assertment of articles is all line ever-ofered to the public.

METROPOLITAN HALD AND LAPARGE HOTEL IN

Review Deviance Sark again victorious. \$30,000 worth of Diamonds and Jewelry saved.

Mr. Rost, M. Patrick, No. 192 Pearl st.—Pour Sir: We cannot speak too highly of the fire-proof qualities of the Diriance Salamanner Platric Sark, (Gayler's Patent), that we purphased from you, and which was in our store, No. 675 Broodway, (Lafarge Buildings) at the time of the diseatons configuration this morning, as it contained a valuable assortment of Diamonds and Jewelry, with our Books &c. Upon opening the Safe after the interests were found preserved entire, not being damaged to the amount of one dime. As soons we can procure a location we shall require another safe of larger dimensions. Respectfully yours.

Herry Broother & Lowerz, Beside of Offices, Steemboats, &c.; Fire and This Crook Bank value Doots, Plate Chests for private families, &c., on hand, for sale, and made to order, at the Depts, No. 192 Pearl et., one door below Maddon-lane, New York.

New Mursic — "The Water-Spirits" — Duet Vorsie.

New Music.- "The Water-Spirits,"-Duet. Words by James Simmonds; music by the celebrated composer, Thos Ba-ker. This is one of his best productions. Price 37 cents. Just pab-taked by Horace Waters.

WHOOFING COUGH SYRUP, prepared by Dr. J. S. Form is a never failing remark for that danagerous and distresting disease. His Cough Syrap will cure Cough, Colde or Arthur in their worst form. Hour's flucture Extract is unriveled for demance of the bisidest or Kidness. They are the reshit of all years' practice in Philadelphia, and are periocity reliable. For an environ Dr. Rose's Medical Adviser gratis) at No. 162 Fullman, two doors went of Broadway, the H. Haxanaonn.

THE REWARD OF GENIUS.-We admire genius

SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC. - The Numerous and most respectable witnesses who away my Sewing Machine I am already apprised of But it is desirable to prove its good and successful operation by se many as possible. Any nerons who, between the years 1855 and 1814, saw my Sewing Machine, or saw such a machine in the possession of my late brother, A. F. than, or to whom it was exhibited or specimens of its work shown by Mr. George A Arrowanth, will conter a great favor upon me, and will forward a rightone cause, by informing me of their knowledge open the subject. A powerful combination is interested in defeating my just claims, but with the testimony I have, the truth must prevail. I would wish it to prevail overwhelmingly. Address the provide which the testimony of the subject of the subject is the provide with the testimony.

SEWING MACHINES .- A great reputation for excel-

SEWING MACHINES .- A great reputation for excellence cannot be gained without great merit. So it is with So wing Machines which, from their first introduction, had admitted to be vasily superior to all others. The new in out brought out, which sew the most delicate as cell as the abrics with a single thread, and others, making besuffed of HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, HEARTBURN, PALPITATION.

DR. JAMES MCCLINTOCK'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT

Rhoumathm Syrains, Living Services, Nouright &c. Also rubbed on the threat and other for the relief of Group, Broughlist and other inflammatory affections. This is one of the must effective of Dr. McClinteck's colorand Family Modernes. For sale by all the principal Druggists, and by A CUSHMAN & Co., No. 122 Fultones, up starts.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.-A Boston Remedy 25 cents a box. With this remody in the hone, a physician, in cases out of ten, is needless, for it is limit a vent house doctor damlies it a always necessary, for the alighment cut or service, deepest flesh wound or goald, or severe burn, are at once reloved.

B. A. B. A. D. SANDS, and C. V. CLICKINICE A. CO. Agonts of

To prevent Colds, Coughs and Croup an invaluable To prevent Colds, Coughs and Croup at invalidation recipe is prepared by Dr. Laure McClastrock which should be in the hands of every family. A few drops of McClastrock's Cold and Cough Mixture on the first appearance of cromp symptoms produces instant relief. The same temody has been used with wonletful access in the Doctor's practice for allaying violent cough, tickling in the throat and all irritation of the lungs. As the prescription of one of the most eminent physicians in this country it can be used with perfect endigence. Free Scients. Sold by the principal apothecaries, and by A. Cushman & Co. No. 121 Fulton at

HAR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed to No. 233 Broadway, opposite to the Park, where he has the best arcomodations in the world for the application of his famous Hair Dys. and the sales of his newly-in-vented Wigs and Toupees. Nine private rooms all on one floor.

THE MUSICAL WORLD, published in this City, has recently come into the entire control of Richard Storrs Willis, Esq., as Proprietor and Editor, Mr. Dyer having guit the firm Mr. Willis is eminently competent for his post, having received a musical education, theoretically and practically in Germany, and besides, being an experienced and able Asthetic writer. Among the late and steady contributors to the The Musical World, is Monsieur Girac, who studied under Cherubini and Reicha, and brings the force of long technical experience to his task.

THE CITIZEN, by JOHN MITCHEL, had issued Forty Thousand copies of its first number when it closed its office doors on Saturday night, and had not one copy left in the office, but many orders unfilled on its books. A new edition was issued on Monday.

Missorni.-Judge Waldo P. Johnson, is proposed as a Benton Democratic Candidate for Congress, in Phelps's what do we now hear? That Northern men and North- or mother languages, and the derivative dialects and

Newspapers in Michigan.—There are now problemed in this State six daily papers, two tri-weeklies, two semi-weeklies, sixty-five weeklies, seven monthlies and one quarterly-making in all eighty three papers, being about one to each 4,000 people in the State.

New Dork Dailn Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of anonymum Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be arthundred by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to raturn rejected Communications. NLWS -Any person sending as important sem, either by Telegraph, Mall, or otherwise, will be liberally paid, provided it is used by as

The next number of The Teibune for European circulation will be issued TO MORROW MORNING. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Africa sails from this port on Wednesday at noon.

Subscriptions and advertisements for The New-York Tribune can be left with the following Agents: Lospos-Mr. W. Thomas, No. 19 and 21 Catharine-street Strand.

Panis-Mr. Etourneau, No. 30 Rue St. Marc

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week THE TRIBERS - Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly - once. receives a circulation of over 107,000 copies.

her thirteenth day out.

proval of Thursday's proceedings, Mr. Chase presented a memorial from the State of Ohio, relative to the riotous proceeding of the citizens of Erie, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices. Mr. Banque introduced a bill granting a limited credit on was adopted, inquiring into the cause of the detention of the United States mails between the cities of New-York and Washington. Mr. BENJAMIN offered a resoiution which was adopted, calling for the diplomatic correspondence relative to the Tehnantepec right of way. The Senate then adjourned.

The House of Representatives was not in Session. having adjourned over until Tuesday.

In the Legislature, yesterday, Mr. Dickinson, of the Senate, made some carious developments. It will be recollected that the Legislature a lew years since passed a bill granting 250,000 acres of land to a railroad company for the purpose of constructing a railroad through the wilderness of Hamilton and Herkimer Counties. On the 30th of Dec. last a large amount of this land had been sold to a Mr. De Puy, the Governor's private Secretary, and Mr. Cornelius Glen, a clerk in the Treasurer's office, for 25 cents an acre, when it was worth at least \$5 an acre for the timber silone. We hope Mr. Dickinson will see the end of this matter.

We are under obligations to E. H. Mitchell, Purser of the George Law, B. S. Hopkins, Purser of the Star | ceeding the resources that could be drawn from any of the West, and to Adams & Co., Berford & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., Express Companies, for the prompt delivery of our California files and other valuable favors.

the New Inventions and Industry of Europe, will be cieties of general as well as of special scientific found on the third page of this paper. It contains in-formation of unusual value. character, and a newly-erected one ought to fill up the partial deficiencies of each preceding collection.

We call attention to the decision of the Commissioner of Patents, published in another column, against the application of SAMUEL COLT for an extension of his patent. We think our readers will find the con-'siderations of the Commissioner satisfactory and his conclusion just. The case which he thus disposes of has been carried before Congress, and an attempt is there making to carry through a special law in favor of this patentee. We understand that his application is one of a considerable number which it is hoped may | dent, rather than works to encourage erratic and wastebe disposed of in the same way. We trust the hope may be disappointed. There is no good reason for renewing these great privileges by special legislation. and no matter what influences may be brought to bear on Congress, we trust they will prove insufficient to earry the project through.

The election yesterday in Boston, for Mayor, resulted in the choice J. V. Smith, the Independent Wnig candidate.

The Twentieth Ward Election case was settled last night by the Board of Aldermen, by the adoption of a resolution turning out William McConkey and zequesting Cummings H. Tucker to come forward, qualify. and take the seat. The vote upon the adoption of the resolution was 13 ayes, all Whigs and Reformers, and S nays, " Democrats." The circumstances of this case are so plain and se public that it is difficult to understand how the severest party discipline could have induced a single "nay" vote. Two of the Inspectors tion who returned McConkey are now under indictment and awaiting trial for one of the highest misdemeanors known to our laws-the falsifying of the ballot. Besides this, the Board did nothing of peculiar interest. Upon a resolution to change the rail of the Harlem Company in this City, Alderman Howard characteristically insisted that new rails could or should be laid now, during the ice and snow.

NEBRASKA.

The special organ of the Administration backs up Donglas's Nebraska Bill. This is natural. In fact it is a godsend to The Union to have a subject on which it can denounce the Free-Soilers and pledge itself anew to lick the feet of the Slaveholders. Its Hunker the French Code are here supplied. This Code has. friends have been crowding it hard lately for its devotion to the Softs, and the Abolition proclivities which signification of the great fountain of laws, or the Ro-

they charge upon it. We hear from Washington that Douglas's Bill is likely to be supported by some Northern Whigs. We the French language, and is as completely as possible shall not be surprised at any turn affairs may take at adapted to the economy of private and individual afcurrent in political affairs. And this is too much to society. For this reason it may be said to rule over expect of a good many gentlemen who find their way the greater part of Continental Europe. It is used in to Washington. It is vastly easier to go with the tide always than to stem it. But why Northern men who have steadily sustained the doctrine of the Wilmot Naples and Sicily. It is also adopted in Belgium, and Provise should now abandon it, is past our art to discover. Is it said that every State has a right to establish institutions of whatever kind and color it chooses. and that what a State may do after it has become a member of the Union, it may do in its incipient steps ria. Thus a thorough acquaintance with its spirit to become one? There is plausibility in the sugges- is a first necessity for an accomplished juris-contion, and on this ground the course recommended in sult, and this can be amply satisfied here. Neither Douglas's Bill will be concurred in by Northern Whigs. is the only masterworks left by the Romans neglected. if concurred in at all. But how wide will be such a Aside from several editions of the Corpus Juris. indeparture, from sound doctrine ! There was a selemn | cluding the most recent and elaborate, there are the compact made between North and South, on the ad- standard works of Pothler, Douat, Heinecoins, and, stipulation and compact, would have been scotted by Scandinavian. If they seem to overshadow others it is the entire North and by every honorable man in the an excusable partiality, for it might become difficult South. Why, even Mr. Webster himself voted prompt to gather them together at a future period. ly and squarely to apply the Proviso to the bill establishing the Territorial Government of Oregon. But grammars and dictionaries. It embraces the original ern Whigs even, are conspiring to abandon the only | idlems. Their arrangement is commenced with judgconsistent, honomble and manly ground, when the ment and will be continued with care. The books

the North-west Territory in-1787 and good for Oregon | our rapidly growing relations with that part of the in 1848, it is good for Nebrasks in 1854; and to fall to assert it, and to adhere to it for Nebraska, is to play coward or traiter, or both.

It is said that Douglas's Bill will not make Nebraska a Slave State! How do we know that! If Congress avows its purpose in advance to disregard a solemn obligation, designed to forever exclude Slavery from that Territory, and coquettes with the stipulations of a sacred compact, instead of resolutely enforcing it, we may expect to see this inebriated political morality taken advantage of, and desperate efforts made to reconquer for Slavery a Territory whose defenses have been deliberately torn down to invite invasion and subjection to remorseless servitude. But, on the other hand it is safe to insist upon the doctrine of discountenancing and excluding Slavery therefrom. The must be handed in to-day or to-morrow. Our friends will | moral force of the application of the Provise to the Terplease bear in mind that an advertisement published in ritorial Government of Nebraska will make assurance doubly sure that when it is created into a State, it will be a Free State. We cannot conceive how intelligent and conscientious men, who possess a real regard for Nothing had been heard of the steamship Baltic | the great doctrines of human freedom, can excuse themwhen we went to press this morning. She is now in selves to themselves for such an abandonment as that which we have been apprised is in contemplation. We shall not believe such desertion possible till we are In the Senate, yesterday, after the reading and ap- called upon to record the abject capitulation.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

The Astor Library is now open to the public use, and thus the debt its founder owed to a community and a country whose free institutious powerfully aided him railroad duties. Mr. Foot offered a resolution which | in the accumulation of an immense fortune, is partially repaid. According to the will of Mr. Astor, a new allding has been erected to receive these treasures of the human mind. The edifice is simple and inornate externally, and the interior is well adapted to its object, netwithstanding a feeble effort of the architect at the gaudy and the ernamental, which, in the course of time and with the increase of books, will undoubtedly make room for the absolutely useful. The hall is spacious and very well lighted. It wears the appearance of a luminous sanctuary of progress, not like the cold and gloomy vaults where human science was once secreted, accessible only to a select few. Here it is brought within the reach of every member of the community. The light pouring from above, will not tax the evesight of the student through the daily hours during which the Library is accessible, and thus physical influences will facilitate the kindling of the internal light of the mind.

Whatever expectations may have been raised in respect to this establishment, one thing is clear, that no attempt has been made to rival the public libraries of Europe. They are the works of centuries, accomplished gradually and with means far exprivate fund. Besides, a new public library in America ought, alove all, to correspond with the intellectual exigences of the people, by increasing scientific light and facilitating the multifarious mental pursuits teaming in the country. We have already here in New-Another letter from our correspondent at Paris on York several other libraries, belonging to various So-Merely popular works, published in the last quarter of a century, either here or on the other side of the Atlantic, are to be found in previous establishments and in private collections. Thus the Aster Library is naturally not so much intended for the accumulation of works elucidating in detail either of the special branches of human knowledge, as to representing the general outlines of the whole. Standard productions, marking prominently the successive developments of the mind in its culminating stages, should be here laid before the stuful excursions in the wilderness of secondary and unimportant books. As no special studies are to be particularly favored by means of this establishment, it properly aims to accusulate sources for reference and researches which are not possessed by other collections. Considering the library from this point of view, a broad foundation is already laid, in having eminently

> the required comprehensiveness and generality. Other libraries in New-York, or in other ts of the country, may have special departments more completely filled; but here are to be found rare works needed by the scholar, not collected anywhere else. As it would be impossible to embrace in a sincle article the minute details of this institution. a general outline may serve to guide the visitor. We pass without enumeration the several works which are to be classed as bibliographical curiosities, unavoidable ornaments of every collection, and turn to objects of immediate utility for those who shall here seek instruc-

Theology has, in our opinion, no reason to complain, since a comparatively large space is devoted to it. The choice is made in harmony with the prevailing religious views of the country. But Theology in general enjoys the largest share of works on the shelves of American libraries. Equally liberal is the proportion of works on Anglo-American jurisprudence. The Aster Library could with difficulty have added to the large and complete stocks possessed by other public establishments, and numerous private collections of juriconsults and lawpractitioners. But with a sound appreciation of the present condition of this science, and of the real want of aid in the elaboration of our codes, the best theo retic elucidations and specific explanations relating to in respect of immediate use, inherited the scientific man ins civile. It is marked by the clearness and precision of definitions congenial to the French mind and Washington. It takes pluck to resist a strong adverse fairs, as well as to the prevailing state of European Piedment, Lembardy, in some parts of Central Italy, with the exception of the Papal States, and also in partly in Holland, while the civil part of it is used in the former Kingdom of Poland. Its influence is now powerfully felt in the continually remodeled jurisprudences of Prussia, Wortemberg, and even of Bavamission of Missouri, that there should never be a Slave | above all, of Savigny, forming a collection which can State north of 360 30. It was clearly and unequive- castly be completed by a few additions. While speaking cally agreed that Slavery should never pollute the of jurisprudence we must mention that in this branch, as great North-west Territory, and up to this time, the | well as in the historical branch, two nationalities have idea of departing a hair's breadth from this explicit | been especially favored. We mean the Spanish and the

The linguistic department is provided largely with ly assailed. We shall believe it when we see the the Italian. Spanish, Preuch Roman, &c. The break er breaks on his section. votes. It is because the friends of the inumerial ordi. foreign larguages occupy a prominent place among. At present, agrigation is interrupted for more than

nacce of 1767 perceive that their resistance to the the pursuits of studious Americans, and the public truckling temper of the times will avail nothing that at large will find here abundant resources to facilitate they propose to run and dodge, and scour before the this object. The East, with its past and present, with blatant and imperious wrath of negrodom, and its the discoveries made among its remains, has a fair, or ailies, that they propose such an ignominious abilies rather an eminent position, and the student can be tion of their principles? If the doctrine of the Pro- well directed in his studies in relation thereto. This viso was ever good, it is good now. If it was good for is a subject of no small importance when we consider

> Practical philosophy, including all its subdivisions of the exact sciences, has been the object of special care and attention, and forms nearly half of the Library. This harmonizes with the tendencies, occupations, and the practical necessities of the community. The meens of studying the physical world are here fully laid open. Mathematics, that trunk of all other sciences, is comprehensively collected. Astronomy can here be fully examined in its successive steps as a and Railroads are not omitted. The extensive do-Mechanics, and their applications to the useful arts, have their scientific representatives. Natural History completes this division, as far as is necessary for general information. Manufactures and Agriculture rank next. A good and even costly selection of cientific voyages and explorations in all parts of the world is backed by an excellent collection of maps and standard geographical works.

> Political Economy, if not forgotten, is, however, not treated as a prominent department. It may be that in the discordant struggle of its various systems and schools, there was found a difficulty in alloting to it a distinct department in the Library.

The fine arts, archaelogical drawings and plates, always form the most expensive part of any library, and any attempt to have a complete collection of them is wholly beyond the means of a private donation. Beautiful copies of the Loggia of Raphael from the Vatican, drawings from the Muse Bourbonico in Naples, and some other costly works in this branch, as well as in architecture, will contribute to develop the nawelling faculty of the artist. Time will complete this collection with classical works on archaeology. esthetics, and the theoretical exhibition of art in its

Modern literature in general, beyond the range of the English language, finds but a modest place. This accessory part of the library is made up with good taste. In this it is far different from the Congressional library at Washington, where, for example, one may search vainly for a complete collection of Martin's and Scholl's diplomatic treaties, but will find instead the illustrated romances of Pigault Lebrun and Paul de Kock, two of the most obscene French writers. Naturally. English history and literature have some prominence over others.

The general historical department begins with chronology, numismatics, and then branches off into the history of various nations. No narrow spirit of exclusiveness has directed here. France is the most completely represented, as she has made the creater part of European history for these ten centuries, and likewise possesses the best and most numerone historians. Other nations are not forgotten; and if partial omissions exist, they can easily be made good. It may be that Italy has some right in this as well as in other branches of science and literature, to claim a larger appreciation. Her modern intellectual labors deserve attention. Her philosophers, like Gioberti, Resmini, and, above all, her special historians, must be classed among the best. From Sicily to Lombardy good writers have appeared since the beginning of this century. Thus Calletta rivals Tacitus, and there are Cantu. Balbo, Tosti. Borghi, and several others. The historical archives published in Florence by a society of savans, deserve a place in any library. We trust that the erudite works of Carlo Troya, which already smount to twelve volumes, of which there are but two, will be procured for the Library. A beautiful edition of Muratori, that supreme historical authority. concerning the medieval epoch, and the Italian States. must be counted among the ornaments of the collec-

Rearing in mind that the object of this Library is in part to complete collections already made in others. we have found here with pleasure the laborious and splendid assemblage of chronicles annals, and old docneats relating to general German history published by Pertz, as well as the very complete one of Everts. Among the historical specialities, Austria and its House of Hapsburg occupies perhaps too large a space, compared with the rest of Germany. But, after all, it is not the fault of the bibliographer if Austria and the Hapsburgs have to a certain extent absorbed German historical life. Ethnology and Ethnography those two powerful props of general and special history, will, we are confident, be more amply represented in due course of time, than they may apper to be at present.

We stop for the present our general sketch of this new public treasure. The mine in itself is extensive, and requires close and repeated examination. As yet no special printed catalogue has been made; and we do not see an absolute necessity for one. No public library has a really complete and full printed estalogue. The expense occasioned by the printing may be more usefully applied in purchasing books. The internal wants of the library and of those who frequent it will be satisfied with a written catalogue-not alphabetical, but according to the division of the subjects. Such an one informs and directs those who appeal to it. If the same intelligent mind that has presided in classifying and distributing the books will form their catalosues, no real student will have any reason to complain. For those requiring show, or merely the satisfaction of curiosity, neither libraries nor their catalogues are intended.

In casting our eyes around the library yesterday we observe one thing with regret. This is, that sufficient care has not been taken to guard it against fire. It seems a vast pity that so great and valuable a collection of books appropriated to such large and beneficent uses, should be unnecessarily exposed to sudden destruction. This danger arises from the fact that the floors and shelves of the library are constructed entirely of wood. It was this defect of construction that occasioned the loss of the valuable Congressional Library at Washington two years ago. It seems strange that in these days of light and elegant iron structures of all seris, with the experience of the Washington Library fresh in remembrance, and with the improvements introduced in the restoration of that edifice, by the use of iron shelving, and incombustible floors, that such a plan of construction was not adopted in this building. A little more expense added would have rendered the Astor Library fire proof. What wise economies and what certainties of future good, are sacrificed in the omission to make it so

CANAL REPAIRS. Mr. TIELD has submitted to the Senate of our State a bill which authorizes the Canal Commissioners to let by contract the work of keeping in repair certain sections of the Enlarged Eric Canal. We trust this bill will be so invigorated as to require the Commissioners to contract by sections for the repair of all the State Carals through the ensuing year, to be renewed thereafter: the contract being duly advertised and given to the lowest cash bidder, who shall be required to give security in at least double the amount of his contract that he will vigilantly watch, guard and preserve the section assigned him, and that he will forfeit and pay to the State \$5,000 per day if on the Erie, \$3 000 if on the Oswego, \$2,060 if on the Champlain, or \$1,000 if on either of the unnamed lateral Canals, for each day compact of which we speak is basely and treacherous- are ranged by families, as for example, the Latin, with that navigation shall be interrupted by reason of a

it should be, and a needless'y heavy expense incurred for repairs, because, though the general interest suffers by a break, the local and personal interests of those most immediately affected thereby are apt to be promoted. No Canal functionary loses anything by a break, while it has been suspected that now and then one has made something out of the repair of one. A lock-tender in whose vicinity a large break happens, may calculate on two or three days' idleness while it is being repaired so that bonts can run through again. The keeper of a canal groggery near whose den a break happens to be made some dark, rainy night, is pretty sure to sell two or three hogsheads extra of villainously drugged whisky as gin, brandy, rum, wine. &c in consequence, to the crowd of boatmen, laborers, &c. whom that break at once collects around him. Of course, we cannot say that breaks are ever made on purpose; but human nature is frail, and we don't like cience, down to its most recent results. Navigation | to see it tempted too severely. There is great need of a private interest on the other side to counteract that main of Polytechnics, embracing Chemistry, Physics. perpetually operating or tending to produce breaks, and a man or company that had entered into such a repairing contract as we have outlined would be wide awake and in rapid circulation in a violent tempest and deluge threatening breaks, when a paid State functionary would be apt to stay in the house and keep his feet dry. We were in favor of this reform when our friends were in a minority: we are as heartily in favor of it now that they have power to enact it. We trust it will encounter little opposition.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 9, 1334.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 9, 1334. A dispatch from Jackson, Miss, to a high dignitary here, announces the nomination by the Legislative cancus of AL SERT G. BROWS for United States Senator.

Mr. BENJAMIN's call for papers in relation to a treaty with Mexico is gratifying to the friends of the Sloo Grant, as the President will now probably send Conking's treaty which recognizes it. Benjamin is strongly in favor of the Garay

The Eighth of January Banquet to night went off with great eclat. The company was large and the entertainment samptuous. The grators were ORR of South Carolina, LATHAR of California. BRECKINBIDGE of Kentucky, McMULLES of Virginla, CHURCHWELL of Tennessee, and Sydney WEBSTER. . One and BRECKISHIDGE were eloquent in support of the principle upon which the Administration has acted, in advancing its avowed settled policy. There was not a jarring note in a speech or toast, though some anticipated sport Mr. MUBLESBERG still lingers.

The Naval Committee of the House recommend the abolition of several navy yards.

METHODIST TRACT SOCIETY.

Washington, D. C., Monday, Jan. 9, 1854.
The Methodist Tract Society held spirited anniversary meetings yesterday here. Addresses were delivered in the morning at Georgetown by G. P. Disoaway, Esq., and the Rev. A. Stevens—in the city by Mesers. Disosway, Durbin, Peck and Stevens. Judge McLean presided. Contributions here, \$450. One gentleman pledged himself to support a colporteur. Great interest prevails for the cause here.

THE JACKSON DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL AT WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON.
Washington, Monday, Jan. 9, 1854.
One hundred and fifty guests sat down to the banquet this evening, including several members of Congress, &c. William Selden presided, assisted by sixteen Vice Presidents and four Secretaries.
As a preliminary proceeding the President read a series of resolutions declaratory of Democratic practices, indorving the Administration, &c., which were adopted with acclamation.

acclamation.

After the supper the President announced the regular toests which were drank with enthusiasm. Those to Jackson, the President and Capt. Ingraham were loudly cheered. Volunteer toests followed. The first, comply mentary to South Carolina, was elequently responded to by Mr. Orr. He said that Jackson and Ingraham, whom they had toested, were both natives of his State. The former had gone to his grave, and he feared none equal would come after him. The latter was still living, and the country would hear more of him. He was descended the control when the fatter was and trying, and the country would hear more of him. He was descended from one of the purest ravolutionary families in the State, and had illustrated a name which had never been dishon-ored. Though suffering from sickness, he had not asked relief from duty, and had been relieved only at the instance relief from duty, and had been relieved only at the instance of his friends. South Carolina, though not always approving of practices, still adhered to the great principles of Democracy, and so long as the President maintained the same great principles he would receive from that State cordial support. He believed the principles upon which the President had acted were correct, though he might have erred in carrying them out in detail. He (Orr. had himself been imposed upon by the recommendations of unworthy men for office, and it was not surprising if the President had been. But his principles were correct. It would have been dishonorable if the President after receiving the votes of all who stood upon the Baltimore pletform, had procerbed part of them. There was after receiving the votes of all who stood upon the Balti-more pletform, had proscribed part of them. There was no just cause for schism in the party; none had got all they desired. He (Orr) had not. The President had not made all the appointments that he recommended, but he had not felt authorized to make war upon the Administra-tion on that account. The President had to look over the tion on that account. The President had to look over the whole country, and they must make reasonable allowance. It was much more important that he he correct in his principles than his appointments; and if he would carry out his principles as Jackson and Jefferson carried them out, he would be able to turn over the Government, at the expiration of his four years, to a Democratic successor, with the Democratic faith preserved and in the ascendance.

the expiration of his four years, to a Democratic suscessor, with the Democratic faith preserved and in the ascendancy.

A teast to California was responded to by Mr. Latham. He said: Jackson established and impressed upon the country two great phases; one military the other political. In the War of 1812, he fully established that the citizen soldiery, raised voluntarily could lead to victory, and that a standing army was not necessary to asstatio our Government. And in a civil career, he established a strict construction of the Constitution. These positions Mr. Latham illustrated by historical allusions, and concluded with a toasi to his next door neighbor.— The Sandwich "Islands"—which wasdrank with enturisam. "Kentuck" being next toasted, Mr. Breckinging the sentiments of the previous speaker, he referred in glowing terms to the principles and policy of Monroe, Jufferson and Jackson, which he said had raised the country to the present hight of inconceivable renown. He spoke of the result of those principles in the vast extension of territory, with republicanism, christianity and civilization, and all without violating the Constitution or internal convulsions. He agreed with his friend from South Carolina as to the President's principles and policy. His declarations agreed with the platform on which he was elected, and he had homestly carried out and maintained that policy. Then why oppose him! Because he appointed A. B. and C. to office? This was unworthy of patriotic devotion to principles. It would be pure fattery to say the President had in all cases made the best appointments. It was impossible, from the nature of the case. It required omnisciones and infallibility, which no man possessed. The elements of opposition might rally, but the basis was too narrow to form a party upon. He was in favor of harmony in the Democratic party, and believed it could and would exist. Congress would before the session closed be a unit upon a great many questions. [Loud applasse.] great many questions. [Lond applaces.] Mesers. Churchwell, McMullen, Col. Selden, Col. For-

ney and others followed.

A congratulatory dispatch from Tammany Hall, New-York, was received, read with applause and responded to. The meeting broke up at a late hour.

Assistant Surgeon Huestis has been ordered to the Coast Survey party under Lieut. De Haven—and Michipman William H. Ward to the Coast Survey steamer

Crawford

Mr. Muhlenberg still lies in a critical condition, with
hemorrage of the lungs. He had so far recovered last
week as to be able to remove from Willard's Hotel to Senator Brodhead's, but has since had a relapse, and is now To morrow, if opportunity is afforded, Mr. Cass will

make his speech on the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and present his views fully upon Central American questions.

XXXIIId CONGRESS. . . . FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... Washington, Monday, Jan. 9, 1854.

The CHAIR hald before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, showing the expenditures of his Department during 1833. Reformed.

Mr. CHASE presented the proceedings of a public meeting in Cincinnati, in relation to the interruption of the mails at Erie, Pa. Referred to the Post Office Committee. Also the petition of members of the Bar of Cincinnati, in fayor of dividing Ohio into two Judicial Districts.

Mr. BADGER introduced a bill allowing credit for a limited time on duths on reliroad iron imported into the United States. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. BRIGHT introduced a bill to establish a Court for the examination of claims against the United States.

Mr. THOMPSON (Ky.) Introduced a bill for the satisfaction of the claims of creditors of Texas, embraced within the provisions of the act of 1830.

faction of the claims of creditors of Texas, embraced within the provisions of the act of 1850.

Mr. BAYARD introduced a bill to provide for executing the public printing, engraving and binding.

Fr. MALLORY introduced a bill granting land to berida for railroads therein.

Mr. HAMLAS reported in favor of printing ton discussant.

Copies of the Report of the Superintendent of the Coast
Survey. Adopted.

Also reported a joint resolution, increasing the number
of clerks in the office of the Superintendent of Printing.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill establishing a marker
hospital at St. Marks, Fierida.

Mr. BENJAMIN introduced a resolution requesting the
President to communicate all correspondence with Meniorelating to the right of way across Tehnandepec, and also
all information concerning the action by Mexico, or of any
proposed Convention respecting the matter. He observed
that after the discussion on the Clayton and Balwer Treaty, he should ask to be heard on this matter. Adopted,
Mr. JONES (lowe) offseed a resolution colling for a
statement of the expenditures made under the last Rivar
and Harbor Act. Laid over. Adjourned.

Mr. BAYARDS S bill, relating to the printing, provide
for the appointment of Superintendents of Printing Esgraving and Binding, and the employment by them of
compositors, engravers and hinders to do the work, thus
creating a Government Printing establishments, &c.

Mr. FOOT offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Postmaster-General to inform the Senate of
the causes of the many detentions of northern maths, particularly between New York and Washington, and also,
whether any legislation is needed in the matter.

NON ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NON ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC. THE HIGHLANDS, Monday, 10 o'clock P. M. No signs of the Baltic up to the present moment. Weath er clear, and wind W. by N. ICE IN THE OHIO-THE HOG TRADE.

Lower State, Monday, January 9, 1854, Boats from below report the lower Ohio full of ice. Navigation is entirely suspended.

The number of hogs killed here to this date is 400,600; ICE ON LAKE ERIE CLEVELLAND, Monday, Jan. 9, 1854. 1
Our harbor is full of ice, and the lake is covered as far
as can be seen. The weather continues very cold.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.
ALBANI, Monday, Jan. 9, 1834. The Mowing Committees have been fixed upon by the Serate, and will be announced to morrow:

nd Spencer.
On Literature—Mears Robertson, Yost and Bishop.
On Militia—Meases Hutchies, Walker and Robertson.
On Roude and Bridgers—Meases. Walker, Walkins and Bradford.
On Grievances—Meases. Lansing, Whitney and Blackly.
On Banks—Meases, Sherrall. Synthem and W. H. Clark.
On Interview Componines—Meases Futnam Danforth and Dorrance
On Privileges and Elections—Meases. Crothy. H. Cears. and Z.
ark.

Cor Printings and Elections—Messas Crosby, H. Cesta and Clark

On Internal spinitrs—Messas Hisbory, Hitchcock and Richards.

On Friend—Neares, Richards, Habry and Bishop,

On Foot Leases—Messas, Barr, Hopkins and Crosby,

On Indian Affairs—Messas, Hotak Shanros and Frield.

On Commerce—Messas, Brooks, Hutchins and Frant.

On Advantable —Messas, Betts, Sherrall and H. Clark

On Manufactures—Messas, Betts, Sherrall and Whitney.

On Holten Messas, Betts, Sherrall and Whitney.

On Holten Shaldings—Messas Draits, Brainfand and Barr

On Public Evolutings—Messas Frait, Barnard and Barr

On Towns and Countier—Messas Barnard, Hatchins and Dorrance

On Cries and Fulloget—Messas H. Clark, Yost and Spances,

In Public Expenditures—Messas Britany, Barnard and Z. Clark

On Medical Science—Messas Britany, Barnard and Riskely,

On Still-Messas Hickinson, Dauforth and Brooks,

On Still-Messas Hickinson, Dauforth and Brooks,

On Liberary—Messas Dickinson, Dauforth and Brooks,

On Liberary—Messas Whitney, Pratt and Putman,

On Liberary—Messas Whitney, Pratt and Putman.

Sur Ross.

Col. John Osborn, one of the oldest military years in the

Col. John Osborn, one of the oldest military men in this city, died yesterday.
The New York State Military Association meet at the Association Hall to morrow at 10 o'clock.
The weather here is clear and cold.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE-ELECTION OF MAYOR OF BOSTON

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE—ELECTION
OF MAYOR OF BOSTON
Bostos, Monday, Jan. 9, 1854.
Eighteen out of the nineteen vacancies in the Senatawere filled to day by the Whig candidates. One vacancy
in Berkshire was not filled. The Senate now stands 19
Whigs, a Coalition, and I Democrat.
A Governor and Liout. Governor will be elected tomorrow by the Legislature.
The City Election to day resulted in the choice of Dr.
Smith, the Native American Whig candidate for Mayor.
The vote was as follows: Smith 6,810; Wilkins, regular
Whig 3,169; Whiting, Anti-Maine Law, 1,718; Hobart,
Democrat, 287; Scattering 65. The three Aldermen on
the Smith ticket are also elected.
The brig Boston at Salem from Cayenne, reports Dec.
26th, lat. 42–30, lon. 69, passed the wreck of a hermaphrodite brig painted black, with a white streak, had a green
trunk cabin with a companion way on the starboard side.

MEETING OF THE VETERANS OF 1812.

MEETING OF THE VETERANS OF 1812.

PRILLARLEPHIA, Monday, Jan. 9, 1834—noon.

Flogs were displayed on all our public buildings, &c., in
honor of the assembling of the Veterans of 1812. They
are now mustering in great numbers in Independence
Hall and the United States Court room. The New Jersey delegation arrived at 11 o'clock, and the National
Guards, accompanied by a Cornet Band, have gone to the
New York Depot to receive the delegation from NewYork.

the soldiers and widows of the War of 1812, as to those of the War of the Revolution—recommending the soldiers of the War of 1812 to form a society in each State, and that the War of 1812 to form a society in each State, and that the sth of January be set apart as the day for an annual meeting. The resolutions also return thanks to the various public men and State Legislatures who have advocated the cause,—and copies of them were ordered to be sent to the President and both Houses of Congress, and to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they may submit the same to their respective Legislatures.

The Convention then adjourned to the Chinese Saloon, where speeches were delivered by Jadge Sutherland and Col. Haight, of New York. After reassembling, the Baltimore defenders and the Veterans of New York marched into the Hall and were received with greaf cheering. The latter, under command of Col. Raymond, numbered 69.

latter, under command of Col. Raymond, numbered 60

men.
The resolutions were adopted and the Convention ad-The Convention ressuembled at 6 o'clock, and several The Convention resistembled at 6 clock, and several excellent speeches were delivered by Gen. Ranney, of Mo., Gen. McCalla of Ky., Rev. Dr. Van Pelt of New York, &c. A resolution was adopted, recommending the soldiers to meet in each Congressional District and petition their immediate representative in Congress to arge their claims.

Another resolution, arging the Legislatures of the thirteen original States to take action upon the proposed erection of a monument in Independence Square, to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was adopted.

After other business of minor importance, adjourned size die.

THE SEARCH FOR THE STEAMSHIP SAN FRAN-

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 9, 1854.

Owners of the Keystone State tendered the use of that vessel to Government to search for the crippled steamship San Francisco, but the offer was declined. THE LOST SHIP STAFFORDSHIRE.

Capt McKenzie, of the British bark Arabian, at this port from Glasgow, reports, Dec. 29, lat. 43 07, lon. 64 27, speke ship Staffordshire, 18 days from Liverpool for Boston, with runder sprung and foremast on deck repairing damage. Capt. McK. also states that he was driven the same night, in a gale, within 12 miles of Blonde Rock.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MACHINE SHOP OF THE READING RAILROAD.

READING RAILROAD.

READING PA, Monday, Jan. 9, 1834.

The machine shop of the Reading Railroad Company, & this place, and eight or nine engines, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about \$100,000.

SOUTHERN MAIL IRREGULARITIES. We have received Mobile papers to Sunday, 1st 1st, and Savannah papers to Friday last, but nothing from New Orleans, from which place six mails are now due.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION ON LAKE ERIE.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Jan. 9, 1854.

The weather here is very cold. The steamer America arrived from Buffalo yesterday, and the lake is now estirely closed.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL-MARINE DISASTERS, &c.

Five of the over due mails from New Orleans are to hand, bringing dates to Monday last.

The ship Kennebeck arrived at New Orleans from Danish Island, St. Thomas, with 219 passengers who had been landed at St. Thomas from the ships Atlas and Claborne from Havre, disabled at sea.

Galvaston dates to the 20th ult. are to hand, but the news is devoid of interest. Everything was quied on the frontier.

BEDINI BURNT IN EFFIGY AT WHEELING-BOILER EXPLOSION.

WHEELING, Monday. Jan. 9, 1834.
M. Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio, has been burst in effigy
here, and has left the city.
The boiler in Zane, Herr & Co.'s pork house exploded
on Saturday night, but no lives were lost, and the damage
does not exceed \$1,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Monday, January 9, 1854.

Eight warehouses, situated on Water st, between Fish and Bulkit-sts., and on Fifth st., between Main and Water sts., were destroyed by fire on Saturlay night. Loss 850,000.

wy has been SHIP TAN O SHANTER - Considerabi felt for several days, in regard to the st She had a full cargo of Calenta goe-Sand Heads Sept 27, for Baseon

23th nlt, Cape Ced W. N. W. 30 miles, she - sposen by the ship Har verd, at Boston, since which we have nothings from her-